

the defendant, by his note made payable to Mr. Sadler, was not liable in an action at his suit, as Mr. Sadler was the manager of the bank when the note was passed...

On Saturday last as a small but thrifty farmer named Patrick Ball was returning to his residence near Fethard, he was robbed of fifty-five sovereigns, which he had drawn out of the banks in Clonmel...

THE ORANGEMEN.—The Orangemen are about to “remonstrate” with Lord Palmerston against the resolution announced in the letter of the Irish Lord Chancellor...

ALARMING STATE OF THE COUNTY DONEGAL.—We regret to learn from a most authentic source, that the condition of the unfortunate tenantry in the distant portions of the county Donegal...

STATE OF TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING.—A correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press writes as follows:—“There is no likelihood of any clue being discovered of the murderer of Mr. Ellis, though several parties have been arrested on suspicion...

MOFFING OUT.—The deportation of paupers from England and Scotland to Belfast still continues, and the probability is, the number of destitute creatures who are thus transmitted here will be considerably on the increase this winter...

CAPL-STREET POLICE-OFFICE.—THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.—Mr. J. S. Matthews appeared on Friday, the 20th before Mr. O'Donnell, the presiding magistrate, in order to renew his application for a summons to be issued against the Rev. J. Maturin...

THE RECENT PANIC.—The panic which had spread more or less over Ulster has completely subsided. The run on the banks has ceased—the farmers who had withdrawn their deposits have for the most part lodged them again, and in those places where the notes were received with a grudge, they are now freely taken...

THE LURGAN RIOTS.—On Saturday a meeting of the inhabitants of Lurgan was held in the Court-house of that town, the Seneschal, John Hancock, Esq., J. P., presiding, when a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Malcolm “on account of the outrageous assault made by the mob on his factory and dwelling-house” was adopted...

THE PREMIER AND THE IRISH ORANGEMEN.—On Monday week, just a fortnight ago, the magistrates of Fermanagh, at the bidding of Lord Erne, assembled in full divan, for the purpose of protesting against the test proposed by Chancellor Brady...

AT a meeting of the magistrates, held at Enniskillen on Monday, November 16. Proposed by the Earl of Belmore, and seconded by Mr. E. Archdall.—“That the following resolution be adopted by this meeting:—“We, the undersigned magistrates of the county Fermanagh, having considered the recent letter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, addressed to the Lieutenant of the county Down, respecting certain pledges to be required from future applicants for the commission of the peace, believe it to be our bounden duty to remonstrate against the course therein announced with that liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion which constitute one of the chief bulwarks of the British constitution...

“ERNE, Lieutenant of the County Fermanagh.” “Downing-street, Nov. 21.” “My Lord.—I am desired by Lord Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst, and of the memorial which accompanied it. I remain, my Lord your Lordship’s obedient servant. “G. G. BARRINGTON.”

“The Earl of Erne, & CAPL-STREET POLICE-OFFICE.—THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.—Mr. J. S. Matthews appeared on Friday, the 20th before Mr. O'Donnell, the presiding magistrate, in order to renew his application for a summons to be issued against the Rev. J. Maturin, incumbent of Grangeorgan parish, for not having used in his church, on the 5th of November last, the service appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be read on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. Mr. Matthews said that he appeared by the direction of the Court of Queen’s Bench to make an affidavit preparatory to obtaining a summons against the Rev. Mr. Maturin for having neglected to carry out the provisions of the act of 17 and 18 Charles II, which required that the service appointed to be read on the 5th of November, by the act of James I, should be used by all the ministers of the Established Church on that day, and made the omission of it a statutory offence, to be tried by any magistrate. For such offence a certain penalty was provided. Mr. Matthews said that he wished to assure Mr. O'Donnell that in coming before him a second time to ask for a summons he was not actuated by any desire to give him annoyance, but solely by a sense of what it was his duty under the circumstances to do. He considered that clergymen of the Established Church were bound to perform to the letter the duties of their office, as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer. Mr. Matthews said that what he wished in the case was, that the law should be stated by the magistrate before Mr. Maturin. He wished, too, that the clergymen belonging to the Puseyite section of the Established Church should be compelled, under pain of penalty, to perform the duties which they had undertaken. It had become of late the practice of some gentlemen to omit the service appointed to be read on the 5th of November, the propriety of which was not their business to question. Mr. O'Donnell thought that it would be much better that such cases should be decided by the Archbishop of Dublin, who was invested with authority to compel the clergymen of his diocese to observe the laws of the church. To bring such a case before him seemed to him to be a most anomalous proceeding. However, all he had to do was to administer the law. Mr. Matthews then handed in his affidavit, which was read, and the application for a summons was then granted.

The following curious clause occurred in a lease of land in the county Cork, of the date 1712, and on a renewal lately the landlord insisted on its retention:—“That the said A B (the tenant) shall and will, from time to time hereafter, find and maintain an able man, of the Protestant religion, with a good and sufficient horse, and all necessary accoutrements of sword, carbine, or fusee, and pistols, being a dragoon, to attend on his said landlord on all musters and meetings of the militia, for the service of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the defence of this kingdom against all other pretenders to the same, or once in a year, if desired by his said landlord.”

THE LATE TEA FRAUDS.—The Belfast Mercury of yesterday contains the subjoined statement:—“Mr. Andrew Harbison, who it will be recollected, was accused, along with Mr. Henley, of aiding and assisting John James Moore in his frauds upon the Customs, was yesterday liberated from custody in the County of Antrim prison, to which he was committed, in default of bail, after the investigation in the Town-hall on the 14th of October last. Bail was tendered at the time and received for Henley, who was arrested on the same charge; but Harbison has remained in custody, not being able to find bail, for nearly six weeks. The trial, which engrosses a vast amount of interest, will take place at the March Assizes. In the meantime, the Customs authorities have demanded the payment of duty from several persons in the town who bought teas from Moore before there was any suspicion of his foul dealing. The goods and chattels of John James Moore are to be sold under a writ of *venditione exponas* by the sheriff on Thursday next, and among the articles to be disposed of are the writing-desk and the masonic apron of the clever delinquent.”

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHDEACON DENISON’S CASE.—The case of the Venerable Archdeacon Denison, which has been now for some years before the public, will be revived in the course of a day or two before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. It will come on in its next stage in the form of an appeal by the Rev. Joseph Ditcher (the promoter of the suit against the Archdeacon) against the decision of Sir John Dodson, the Dean of the Court of Arches. It will be remembered that the case was, in the first instance, referred to a commission; that afterwards it was heard before the Archbishop of Canterbury at a court specially held at Bath (the bishop of the diocese not being competent to hear it, in consequence of being the patron of the livings held by the Archdeacon); and that at length, after being debated in various forms, it found its way into the Court of Arches, where Sir John Dodson disposed of it on an entirely technical point—namely, that the suit was not commenced within two years after the commission of the alleged offence (that of preaching unsound doctrine in Wells Cathedral), according to the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, under which the proceedings were taken. Sir John Dodson held that the issuing of the commission was no part of the proceedings within the meaning of the Act; that, putting aside the commission, more than two years elapsed between the commission of the alleged offence and the proceedings taken before the Archbishop, and that therefore everything that had been done was null and void. Against this decision Mr. Ditcher now appeals. If the Judicial Committee decide that Sir John Dodson’s views are correct there will be an end of the case, which will fall to pieces on a technical point of law; but if it be decided, on the other hand, that the proceedings were commenced within the prescribed time (the commission being part of them) the sentence of deprivation of his preferments pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the Archdeacon will stand. This decision will in that case be appealed against on its merits by Archdeacon Denison, and some months more will probably elapse before the intricate question is finally settled.

The Bristol Times says:—“Archdeacon Denison preached at Wells Cathedral on Sunday for ‘Neither he partakes of other men’s sins.’ The object of his discourse was directed against the Divorce Bill, a copy of the Act he had placed beside his sermon, quoting the different clauses from time to time. He concluded by solemnly declaring that he would not be governed by the Act.”

PROTESTANT STATE CHURCHISM.—The monthly record of church-rate intelligence in the November Liberator contains some curious items. At Winterbourne, near Bristol, it tells us that the churchwardens, in anticipation of the speedy abolition of church-rates, proposed and carried a rate of 4d. instead of 2d. as usual, to meet three years’ expenses! At Great Marlow, the churchwardens, commenced their attempt to get a rate by making the ill-omened mistake of convening the meeting for the 31st of September. A poll was demanded on no less than 100 items in the accounts, so that at last the chairman flatly refused to grant a poll upon anything! At Sudbury, everything went by the rule of contraries; where some of those who opposed and supported a rate declared that their convictions were the other way. The Rev. Mr. Molyneux, though declaring himself opposed to church-rates, and animadverted on the interferences of Dissenters with the offices of the Church, and threatened to close the building! The minister’s warden, against his own declared conviction, proposed the rate, fearing the church would fall. The churchwarden, in fulfilment of a pledge that there should be no rate during the year, seconded an amendment that the roof should be examined, and if requisite a voluntary subscription raised. At Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, twelve cheeses have been carried off by the Church. At the sale, as soon as enough had been paid to meet the amount, it was urged that the sale should be stopped; but the policeman said that his instructions were to sell the whole, though he afterwards became uneasy about it, and wished the remainder to be taken back, as though it had not been seized. The cheeses were sold below the market value. At Guildford, a Jewish auctioneer was called in to sell the goods of a Quaker, for defraying the expenses of a Christian place of worship.

ENGLISH BIGOTRY.—A scandalous and beastly riot took place last week at Lewes, East Grinstead, on the occasion of the burial of one of those good women belonging to the Protestant Church, who strive to imitate to some extent the useful and pious life of our religious. The deceased was a member of an Order of Mercy who have established themselves at East Grinstead. In the discharge of charitable duties; she took fever, of which she died. On her death-bed, she expressed a wish to be buried in her own family vault, and directed that her funeral should be conducted according to the rules of her order. In these there was nothing remarkable, but no sooner did the attending sisters and the clergyman of the institution make their appearance in the graveyard than they were assailed by an immense mob—they were hooted, jostled, the sisters were knocked down, and they had to fly for their lives, pursued by a pack of howling ruffians. The clergyman made his way to an inn, which was soon besieged by the rabble and the windows broken in. Such is religious toleration in England! So great is the horror entertained by an English mob for chaste and pious women.—Nation.

The congregations of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, says the Weekly Dispatch, “have always presumed to be critical. They know all about everything quite as well as the ‘minister.’ One good pastor was objected to because he carried his umbrella over his shoulder magisterially, in place of meekly under his arm; another, because he didn’t shut his eyes when he prayed; and another, because his wife was seen, as she tied on his Sunday cravat, to make him pay toll by a kiss. But the Free Kirk Presbytery of Dunkeld have actually libelled, that is indicted before the Church Courts, one of their brethren for that, after praying with a sick woman, he talked with man present about the siege of Sebastopol! Doesn’t that ‘beat Banagher?’”

A collier in the region of Dalmeny, determining one day this week not any longer humbugged by the banks, withdrew his small hoard of savings in gold. To the extent of two sovereigns, which, for greater security, he immediately swallowed! The scene where this extraordinary feat was performed was one of the numerous public-houses in the vicinity of the bank institutions at all times so proverbial for dissolving the precious metals, and thirst.—Argshire Express.

M. Soyer writes to us to say:—“After visiting the Great Eastern, a few days ago, I made a calculation that in one funnel I could dine one hundred persons; therefore in the five funnels five hundred guests; also one thousand in the paddles (or models of the same), making a total of fifteen hundred persons, who could dine at this novel and monster banquet, which might, with the consent of the directors, take place on the deck a short period after the launch, to carry out which I should be most happy to devote my services gratuitously for the furtherance of such a scheme, the proceeds to be applied to some naval institution.”

The Yorkshire Gazette gives particulars showing the wide extension of the potato disease; also that a similar epidemic has attacked apples and turnips.

We learn from a paragraph in the Manchester Guardian that a belief in witchcraft is general amongst the lower classes in Stockport. One man imagines himself to be bewitched by his mother, and fancies that the bottle might be the spell by which he was bound, and that he would be released by its discovery. On being asked how he knew that he was bewitched, he replied that his mother had told him so, and he constantly felt in a state of nervous prostration and depression of spirits, together with a sensation of falling respiration and approaching death. He had, however, consulted a fortuneteller and obtained from her a charm, whereby he could at any time break the spell. On being pressed as to the nature of the charm, and questioned why he had not adopted it, he stated he had commenced with it, but had not persevered, and hence its failure. It was as follows:—He must stand over the fire, sprinkling salt upon it, and say, ‘Salt, salt, I put thee into the fire. May the person who bewitched me neither eat, drink, nor sleep until this spell is broken.’ This must be done nine mornings in succession, and be repeated three times on each occasion.” Several other instances are given.

EXAMINATION OF AN ENGLISH BANKRUPT.—An insolvent debtor being questioned by the court, the following dialogue ensued:—Commissioner.—What are American curiosities? Insolvent.—Wooden nutmegs, and such things (Laughter.) Commissioner.—Did you sell them for real specie? Insolvent.—We did. (Continued laughter.) Commissioner.—And did you persuade the Yankees to buy them? Insolvent.—They did not know the difference. We sold them in the cities of the west, Indianapolis, and other places. Other sold wooden hams, but we did not.

Probably this respectable merchant deceived himself in the supposition that Yankees actually took the wooden nutmegs for real ones. Of course, they were far too ‘cute to make any such mistake. They affected to receive them as genuine of that politeness which is characteristic of American gentlemen. Mr. Woolf Levy, in the simplicity of his nature, could not conceive them capable of such dissimulation; but doubtless the fact was that the Yankees knew very well what sort of nutmegs they were buying, and bought them to sell again.—Punch.

(From the Times.)

Never was there a contest in which the victors owed so little to what is called “luck” as that which seems now to be drawing to a close in India. Everywhere the governing race was surprised, outwitted, and reduced to the most terrible straits. Everywhere fortune seemed to go against them,—the fortune of position, of opportunity, and of season. The largest cities, in which were concentrated the strongest forces of Sepoys, fell into the hands of the enemy; Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and Cawnpore seemed irretrievably lost. The time was one when the British force in India was unprecedentedly small, since within a few years kingdom after kingdom had been annexed without any corresponding increase of European troops.—Then the mutiny broke out in the early summer, when the natives of a temperate climate are least able to bear exertion, and a long march or a hard day’s fighting may be expected to lay up nearly every man in hospital. Our countrymen seem, in fact, to have been placed by fortune under every possible disadvantage, and to have plucked safety and victory out of danger only by the exercise of the highest faculties necessary to war. Perhaps the most surprising fact connected with this great history is that success has been won without the slightest aid from home. When Delhi was stormed, and the Residency at Lucknow relieved, more than 40,000 men were tossing on the ocean, but not one had reached the scene of war. In every kind of steam or sailing vessel which could be adapted to the conveyance of troops, the forces of England had been shipped off batch by batch during three long months, but even the swiftest sailer had hardly arrived in the Hooghly before the fate of the war had been decided. Now, though we have in this case happily fallen on our feet, and though the British name will even receive a higher lustre from the scantiness of the numbers who have won the battle, yet it is not unimportant to point out the fault that has been committed in sending reinforcements by such slow and antiquated machines as the ordinary class of sailing ships.

By the last mail we have intelligence that a number of vessels containing about 5,000 men had arrived at various ports of our Indian possessions up to the 22nd of October. It is to the difference in the length of these passages that we would call attention. It may, however, be remarked that all the sailing vessels have made passages far more tedious than the average, and that winds and waves seem also to have been in a conspiracy with our enemies. We even hear of calms on the Line lasting for nearly four weeks. There had arrived, however, at Calcutta when the mail left the steamships Thebes, Golden Fleece, and Caledonian. The Thebes sailed July 31, the Golden Fleece August 8, the Caledonian July 26. Thus all these steamers had accomplished the voyage under three months, and the Golden Fleece, one of the largest and finest vessels afloat, had arrived in about two months and a half. The mail steamer passed the ships Arcton and Buccaphalus, the former of which left England as early as the 18th of June, while the other sailed on the 1st of July. Thus the Golden Fleece, which sailed more than seven weeks after the Arcton, arrived at Calcutta before her, beating the Buccaphalus also by more than five weeks.—Now, the event has been fortunate, but if it had been otherwise what would the world have thought of an arrangement which produced so intolerable a delay? Seven weeks! What might not have been done in that time? The mines under Lucknow might have been finished, and Havelock might have come too late for the rescue; and the Punjab or the Bombay Presidency might have broken into revolt through a belief that the English succors that were so long talked about had no existence. In fact, the whole fortune of the war, and perhaps the destiny of India, might have been changed by the neglect to use the most familiar application of science at the critical hour. At Madras were the Cathage and United Kingdom steamers, the former of which left England on the 1st of August, and the latter on the 4th of the same month. At the latest dates only one sailing vessel had reached Madras. At Galle there had arrived on the 23d of October the steamship Australian, which left England on the 15th of August, and had therefore made the passage in 69 days; on the 25th the Candia arrived in 71 days, while only two or three sailing vessels from among those earliest despatched had made their appearance. On the whole, it may be said that the average difference between the passages of the sailing vessels and the steamers will probably be found considerably to exceed a month. Of course, in this estimate we do not include large clipper like the Lightning and the James Baines, which were taken up at a later period but only the ordinary sailing craft in which the troops were despatched during June and the early part of July.

Now, there can be no doubt that the whole of the troops might have been sent in steamers without any

sacrifice to the country. The great impulse which the building of screw steamers had received would have enabled the Government at any time to command the services of a dozen or more first-class vessels. The owners are always willing to lend if the Government will hire. Nor can we believe that the additional expense ought to weigh for a moment in the choice. In fact, it is doubtful if steam transport is not in reality cheaper than by the ordinary sailing vessels. The passage is shorter, and the ship may be returned to its owners within a less time. The loss of the soldier’s services by a long voyage must also be taken into account, and the chance of sickness induced by protracted confinement on board.—Viewed even as a matter of money, we may say that the prompt arrival of troops is necessarily the first consideration. But here the emergency was most pressing, and yet in defiance of remonstrance troops were sent in ships which have lost seven weeks on the voyage.

If we are rightly informed, the Queen’s Government has not been primarily to blame in this affair. The East India Directors have been the partisans of that method of marine locomotion which best accords with their antique traditions. In fact, the first batch of troops was sent out upon the requisition of the Company, the Government being only concerned so far that it furnished the men. A certain number of troops were made over to the Company, which transported them in its own manner. It was only when the danger became extreme that the Directors were prevailed upon to take up the best vessels and to send out the men with the utmost despatch. Of course, the reasoning of the Directors and their partisans has been that India belongs to the Company, and that all which the Government should do is to supply at a fair remuneration men to defend it. But the country can no longer submit to such fictions.—The double Government, which is the type of obstruction and circumlocution, has had its day; and must now give way to something better suited to the present time and to actual wants. We are happy to say that as soon as Parliament meets for the despatch of general business the total abolition of the Company’s Government will be proposed by Ministers.—India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare. The greatest dependency of the empire will receive the benefits of direct Parliamentary supervision and direct Ministerial responsibility. Under such a system we cannot doubt that the nation which has conquered and reconquered India will soon urge it onward with new force in the path of improvement.

UNITED STATES.

A NEW SECRET POLITICAL PARTY IN BOSTON.—A new secret political party was organized in Boston last July, we are informed, and now has some two thousand members enrolled in its Councils. They are called ‘Heart-in-Hand-Clubs,’ and have branches in nearly every Ward in the city. To enter the door of the ‘Heart-in-Hand-Club,’ the member gives three raps; the wicket is then opened, and the outer guard says: “Who goes there?” then the password is given, ‘Tis well!’—with a number of the ticket which the member has in his possession, to be handed to the inner guard, and announced aloud in the hall. On entering, he salutes the chief presiding officer in the chair, with his right hand near the heart, and takes his seat. The Heart-in-Hand-Clubs have no initiation fees, and voluntary contribution is taken up weekly, to pay expenses of the hall, &c. New members can be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the club, after being proposed by three of the members in good standing, and placed on records for one week. “Our name is our motto” is their rallying cry.—Boston Herald.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce takes the following view of the Mormon difficulty: “The prospect of a bitter and internecine war against the people of one of our own Territories, is by no means agreeable. It is remarkable how readily our people seem to accept the issue which Brigham Young, acting under some gross delusion, has been supposed to have made for his people. Judging from the tone of the press, I would suppose that the public mind is really made up to the point of exterminating the Mormons—men, women and children. The army sent to Utah, as posse comitatus, will, no doubt, partake in a larger degree than the public here, of enmity to the Mormons. They will attribute their own hardships, incident to a march in a late season, to the Mormons, and hold them responsible for it.—The Mormons are bad enough, and a brutal soldiery is not much better. The plains will tell to future generations a wonderful story. But, in the eagerness, everywhere manifested, to punish the Mormons, even to extermination, may be seen the germs of that feeling which will one day bring upon the country the calamities and cruelties of civil war. It would be an easy matter, at any time, to array one part of the country against the other. There is a growing feeling of this sort, and the slaughter of the Mormons, and a few military exploits in Kansas, will accentuate the country to such scenes. Brigham Young ought to be taken and tried for treason. But he will probably escape, and his deluded followers be visited with undue and merciless severity. We have been assured, from the best sources, that nearly half of the Mormons—all of the American portion of them—would be ready to rid themselves of Brigham Young’s tyranny as soon as they could be assured of protection from the United States. Great caution and moderation ought therefore to be exercised by the federal officers who are sent to Utah. Their mission, it is true, was at first peaceable, as the President in his message, and the Secretary of War in his report, show. But there is great danger that a revengeful feeling, such as is common in the community at home, will possess also the civil and military authorities of the United States in their course of conduct in Utah.

A BANKER COULD BE A LADY.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Janesville, Wisconsin, tells of a cowardly affair at that place, the victim being a banker named John P. Hoyt, and his assailant a milliner named Chirinda A. Andrews. The lady met Hoyt in the street and laid the lash over his shoulders—striking ‘from the shoulder’ every time. A large crowd was collected and Hoyt finally escaped. A warrant was procured from the Police Court and the lady brought before that tribunal, to answer to a charge of assault and battery. The dispenser of law in that court fined her \$50 and costs, which sum was promptly paid by the citizens. The cause of the difficulty was alleged sharp practice with a mortgage, and bad faith on the part of Hoyt.

A man named James Hagan, employed at the gas works in Baltimore, while passing through the gateway of that place, on the night of Saturday week, was shot in the back by a gang of fellows who demanded his money. The noise, however, brought assistance, and the fellows fled, Hagan was dangerously wounded.

The Rochester Democrat says the quantity of butter in the hands of farmers is believed to be larger now than at any previous time for many years. The best roll is freely offered at sixteen cents, and firkin and country stores lots are difficult to sell at 14 cents.

The Spirit of which is evidently growing in our large cities of looking to government for bread in hunger or for employment in idleness, seems to bode the decay of the republican sentiment among our people.—That spirit has been fostered by the State school system, but has not as yet been heartily adopted. In a true republic the people take care of themselves, and ask nothing but justice from the law, and the moment government becomes the father of the people, republicanism is effete.—American Paper.